

Towards a truly feminist and transformative G7

**RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM THE WOMEN 7**

Feminists count!

W7

The Women (W7) brings together feminist civil society organisations from G7 countries and from all over the world. Our core mission is to ensure that G7 leaders adopt political and financial measures, in 2019 and beyond, which will have a tangible and lasting impact on women's and girls' lives across the globe.

Gender equality issues made their way into the G7 agenda. Like Canada in 2018, France has made gender equality a core priority of its 2019 G7 Presidency. Great challenges, either diplomatic, ecological or economic, cannot be tackled without women's and girls' empowerment, and without their effective participation to decision-making processes.

Yet not a single country in the world has achieved gender equality. In their daily work with communities, feminist associations sadly observe that, despite long-standing international commitments to promote gender equality, women and girls around the world continue to encounter severe forms of discrimination that limit their fundamental rights. They still face discriminatory social norms and legislation, as well as harmful practices, that impede their access and control over power and resources, their right of control over their own bodies, their access to basic quality services and hence their empowerment. Women and girls are severely affected by rising inequalities at national and international level and by the impacts of climate change.

Time passes by and inequalities remain: less than ten years away from the target date of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is time for governments to undertake significant changes in legislation, policies and political action.

Women and girls in every part of the world have spoken out, stood up against discrimination and inequalities and gender-based violence, and they have concrete solutions to propose. The mobilising and transformative power of feminist movements is immense. A feminist approach is the only one that can profoundly transform unequal power relations between women and men, as well as the systemic inequalities that they produce, and for which the whole of society pays the price. In a global context where women's and girls' rights are threatened, feminist actions must be supported and amplified by political action.

The Women 7 calls on G7 leaders to adopt domestic and foreign policies that are truly feminist, gender transformative and aiming to redress traditional and patriarchal power dynamics.

To that end, the G7 countries must prioritise two key actions, without which all political commitments for gender equality would be vain:

INCREASING FINANCIAL RESOURCES THAT ARE DEDICATED TO FEMINIST ASSOCIATIONS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, THINKERS AND MOVEMENTS

which, at all levels (local, national and international), have the legitimacy and the field expertise to implement initiatives that have a concrete and sustainable impact on women's and girls' rights, and a transformative effect on power relations and gender norms. Such financial commitments must be accompanied by specific plans to support the work of feminist associations and NGOs, by creating and ensuring their space to operate. A particular attention should be paid to the needs of associations and organisations led by and for the most marginalised groups, and to women human rights defenders, in terms of funding as well as protection.

ENSURING FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES IN THE G7 AND BEYOND

through inclusive and consultative dialogue, and by recognising women's diversity, voices and agency. This includes:

- Ensuring women's effective and equal representation among policy makers and decision makers at local, national and international level.
- Ensuring that women's and girls' voices in all their diversity are heard throughout the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies.

We call on G7 leaders to recognise that all women and girls have equal rights but that, depending on their situation, access to these rights can be unequal and difficult, especially if they are disadvantaged by structural barriers and intersecting forms of discrimination. This is the case, for example, for women and girls of colour, indigenous women and girls, migrant women and girls, LGBTI+ people, adolescent girls, women and girls with disabilities, women and girls in situations of poverty, conflict, disasters and emergency, among others.

The W7 calls on G7 leaders to walk the talk and take concrete actions through the G7 processes, as well as in regional and other multilateral fora like the G20 and the United Nations, to finally achieve gender equality. In this regard, and in a spirit of feminist solidarity, we endorse the recommendations of the 2018 W7 in Canada and the 2019 W20 in Tokyo. The G7 should prioritise gender equality efforts in their own right, and should ensure that a gender perspective is mainstreamed across all public policies and sectors. Scaling up ambition for gender equality is a matter of human rights and social justice. It needs to be a priority for all G7 States and beyond, with feminist associations around the world as key partners.

WITH THESE OUTCOMES IN MIND, WE CALL ON G7 LEADERS TO:

1 — Develop and implement feminist domestic and foreign policies combining in particular feminist diplomacy and Official Development Assistance (ODA)

In order to bring sustainable and structural change in favour of gender equality, G7 States must adopt a feminist approach in their domestic and foreign policies, working closely with feminist organisations. Currently, organisations for women's and girls' rights receive very little support from governments and donors. It is important that G7 countries set an example in their national contexts, in order to be as legitimate and relevant as possible in their actions abroad.

The W7 calls on G7 leaders to adopt and implement feminist domestic policies and a feminist foreign policy, particularly undertaking measures to:

- **Achieve UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5** "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls" **by 2030 by adopting an ambitious roadmap** with specific, time-bound benchmarks and indicators that allow progress to be tracked and impact documented.
- **Adopt and implement a feminist foreign policy, comprising a feminist ODA and a feminist diplomacy.** The G7 leaders must ensure that at least 85% of the entirety of their ODA, in terms of volume, integrates gender¹ as a significant or main objective by 2025, of which at least 20% dedicated to projects with gender equality as their main objective. G7 countries must commit themselves from this moment to ensure that 100% of their ODA is reviewed according to the OECD Gender Equality Policy Marker. This should be paired with an accountability mechanism to ensure that the projects being marked with the policy markers actually meet the OECD minimum requirements. Adopting a feminist foreign policy also means to ensure that in all the actions taken by G7 countries abroad (diplomatic actions, trade, defence, etc), women's and girls' rights are included and taken into account.
- **Create a global initiative led by G7 countries**, based on the example of the Muskoka Initiative, **to implement actions to reinforce women's and girls' rights in the countries of the Global South and to support local feminist associations** (projects that qualify for a score 2 according to the OECD marker). This initiative can draw on France's financial commitment, amounting to 120 million euros for gender equality, and be matched by all G7 countries multi-annually. This should be allocated first and foremost to feminist associations, including small structures.
- **Undertake measures to facilitate access to funding for local feminist organisations, particularly by making granting regulations and procedures less burdensome** (making them more easily accessible for small structures; prioritising long term flexible funding to allow structural social and gender norms change; prioritising partnerships with local organisations, etc).
- **Make gender analysis mandatory across all aid policies** and ensure all programming has at least one well-resourced intermediate level outcome that specifically addresses structural gender inequalities. Ensure staff are well trained, have adequate guidance on what a feminist approach entails and are empowered to turn down projects that do not meet quality standards on equality.
- **Significantly increase national budgets for women's and girls' rights within G7 countries**, particularly the ones dedicated to ministries and institutional mechanisms for women's and girls' rights, as well as the grants allocated to feminist associations working within G7 countries. These grants must cover as well their operational costs, which are essential to ensure the sustainability and the strengthening of feminist associations.

1. A similar objective is included as well in the European Union Gender Action Plan (2016-2020).

- **Systematically consult and let feminist associations, national and international, contribute to the design, implementation and evaluation of legislation, public policies, and initiatives. Ensure that all these processes include a majority of women** and no less than 50% of those who are directly affected by the particular issue at hand. It is necessary to promote and facilitate the access of women to leadership positions in all sectors of public action and political governance and to include targets in terms of parity as well as penalties in case the objectives are not respected.
- **Implement gender budgeting in all decision making processes** and, together with partners organisations, develop statistical systems based on indicators that are gender disaggregated and consider women in all their diversity. Regularly make public the budgets that are allocated in a transversal manner across ministries for women's and girls' rights.
- **G7 leaders must, moreover, take action to reinforce women's and girls' rights in the context of climate change, by:**
 - **Providing an adequate response to climate science and significantly scale up their own efforts for the reduction of domestic emissions**, through the submission of revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2020 which commit to achieve net zero emissions well before 2050, in order to stay below 1.5°C of global warming. It is a matter of taking responsibility for global justice, and a necessity for the survival of those populations who are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts.
 - **Ensuring the systematic integration of human rights and gender equality in public policies** related to the environment, sustainable development, climate change and energy transition. In the short term, G7 countries must reflect this in their revised NDCs, in order to fulfill the commitments made in the Paris Climate Agreement.

Furthermore, G7 leaders must take specific measures to integrate women's and girls' rights throughout all their diplomatic actions. We urge G7 leaders to take commitments especially on the following issues:

- **G7 leaders must ensure women's participation to peace and security processes by:**
 - **Advocating for equal participation of women in peace processes** and ensuring that women's organisations are invited, and that their voices are included and listened to throughout peace processes. G7 leaders must call for peace agreements to fully reflect gender equality issues and women's and girls' rights.
 - **Strengthening National Action Plans on the "Women, Peace and Security" agenda of the UN Security Council and secure their funding.** G7 States must commit to engaging civil society organisations and national human rights institutions in their countries, but also in countries of the Global South in which their National Action Plans (NAPs) will be implemented. G7 States must ensure that their NAPs are appropriately owned by relevant ministries. They must also support their NAPs with budget plans by 2020 and implement a reporting and evaluation mechanism.
- **G7 countries must promote the full integration of a gender perspective within the Sahel Alliance, encouraging it to:**
 - **Endorse a roadmap with dedicated funding to mainstream gender equality in the Sahel Alliance funded programmes**, across all six areas of intervention and **establish a seventh thematic area of intervention with gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment as main objectives.**

2 — Support adolescent girls' and women's empowerment, particularly in terms of health, education and the fight against violence

Impacted by multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination, adolescent girls remain largely overlooked by public policies. However, they have great potential to contribute to social change, including as young leaders and activists in their own right. G7 Governments have committed to promoting adolescent girls' education and empowerment, including in conflict-affected countries (e.g. through the Charlevoix and Whistler Declarations). Based on these previous commitments, the W7 calls on G7 leaders to develop and invest in cross-sectoral policies on health, education and the fight against violence. The links between these three issues have to be taken into account by G7 leaders in the development and implementation of policies for girls' and women's rights. Adolescent girls and women, as the most affected by these issues, must be included in these decision-making processes as well, and their voices must be fully recognised.

2.1 — Adopt a feminist perspective to fight against inequalities in the area of health

The W7 calls on G7 leaders to:

- **Adopt a gender-sensitive and human rights-based holistic approach to health**

- Acknowledge and take into account, within health programmes and policies, the impact of gender inequalities, which limit girls' and women's access to basic healthcare services, as well as environmental impacts (e.g. specific exposure to toxic substances).
- Ensure affordable, available and accessible quality health services and implement information and prevention measures, to ensure access to health for key beneficiaries, and a public health system that promotes well-being.
- Remove barriers to access health services and goods (e.g. medicines, contraception) for girls and women by repealing discriminatory laws, and, for example, by implementing comprehensive sexuality education, addressing gender stereotypes and norms.

- **Recognise and acknowledge the power of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), including girls' and women's right of control over their own bodies, as a cornerstone of gender equality and health**

- **Make SRHR a priority in public health policies and Official Development Assistance (ODA) by:**

- Funding feminist associations and NGOs working to defend SRHR and ensuring they have a seat at the negotiation table.
- Strengthening programmes targeting youth empowerment, transforming gender norms and establishing capacity building for local civil society organisations.
- Implementing the full SRHR package in a gender-responsive manner, including prevention of gender-based and sexual violence and the provision of comprehensive and multi-sectoral services for survivors.
- Focusing on the special needs of women and girls in the Sahel region, especially by including women's and girls' SRHR in the actions and priorities of the Sahel Alliance.

- **Be a strong voice in support of girls' and women's SRHR at international level**

- Fully support girls' and women's SRHR, including the rights to safe and legal abortion, to contraception, to quality information on these services, LGBTI+ rights and the right to comprehensive sexuality education.
- Fully support the success of the Global Fund replenishment and its work towards a better integration of SRHR in HIV response.
- Fully support, politically and financially, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) process as well as other international and regional conventions and agreements on SRHR, such as the Maputo Protocol and the Istanbul Convention.

- **Ensure access to primary healthcare services and SRHR in emergency contexts**

- Support governments and partners through all stages of humanitarian response. This entails technical and financial support to ensure women and girls have access to safe, efficient, quality health services such as maternal, newborn and early childhood health care, as well as services and information that prevent and respond to violence, access to mental health and SRHR, from the household to the community level and health facilities.

- **Invest in gender-responsive youth -and adolescent- friendly quality healthcare services**

- Services must take into account the diversity of adolescent girls and young women (students, adolescents, young mothers, living in situations of poverty, living in rural areas, young women and adolescent girls with disabilities, among others), and build adapted and dedicated services.
- Healthcare professionals must be trained, throughout their vocational education and training, to deliver confidential, gender-responsive, youth-friendly quality services and to deliver counselling that is free of judgement.

- **Integrate gender equality and SRHR in universal health-care coverage (UHC)**

- Ensure a comprehensive ‘continuum of care’. That means delivering a complete package of primary healthcare services that includes dignified and respectful maternal care; family planning; tuberculosis (TB), sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV prevention; HPV-screenings; comprehensive sexuality education; prevention and care of unwanted pregnancies; and counselling, among others.
- Fully support the integration of SRHR in UHC (in line with the WHO guidelines for essential services for UHC) and in all initiatives for health.

2.2 — Expand girls’ access and retention to a quality and inclusive education

The W7 calls on G7 leaders to:

- **Ensure quality inclusive education for all, including girls and women**, by eradicating inequalities in particular in countries of the Global South, with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and the Sahel, recognising that girls and young women are often the most marginalised and excluded group in the world.

- In line with the 2030 Agenda, monitor and report on progress towards SDG 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.5 and ensure the global commitment of leaving no one behind is a guiding principle of all national and international education policies.
- Acknowledge that in order for education to be gender-responsive and transformative, collaboration and coordination with and across other sectors is critical, e.g. in terms of access to water and sanitation, health, social protection, child protection, and justice. Moreover, it is important to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach (including donors, governments, CSOs, in particular women- and girls- led organisations, at local, national and international levels) within the education sector.
- Invest in initiatives meant to ensure a safe learning environment for all children, including in terms of prevention of and protection from violence, on their way to school as well as within the school.
- Entail targeted interventions to support girls’ access and retention to education, including in times of crisis, as girls are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school in times of crises compared to boys.
- Place particular attention on data availability, reliability and sharing (disaggregated by age, gender, socio-economic status, disability, etc.), for example through an open data platform.

- **Ensure a gender transformative education** to improve learning outcomes and ensure socio-economic empowerment of both boys and girls, firstly in least developed sub-Saharan countries, including Sahel countries.

- Promote a holistic and gender transformative approach to education, including tackling the discriminatory gender norms, attitudes, behaviours and stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequalities.
- Invest in girls’ education and training in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), in digital computing technologies, and in information and communication technology (ICT).
- Provide technical and financial support to partner states wishing to implement a sectoral education plan (ESP) promoting gender equality, in line with UNGEI / GPE guidelines, keeping with the country-ownership principle, including budgets, action plans, data and monitoring & evaluation strategies and addressing the specific multiple and intersecting barriers girls and young women face to accessing and completing education.
- Build gender-responsive ESPs amongst key actors (civil societies, including children and youth led organisations, and line Ministries).
- Promote and deliver gender-sensitive pedagogy, teaching materials, and classroom activities supported by gender-responsive textbooks, as well as training for teachers and other educational staff.

- **Increase funding to deliver free lifelong quality gender transformative education for all** in countries of the Global South, with a focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and the Sahel.

- Publicly commit to allocate 15% of G7’s total ODA budgets and at least 4% of G7’s humanitarian aid to the education sector, prioritising quality lifelong learning that can transform gender relations, from early childhood, through multi-year flexible funding to strengthen the humanitarian and development nexus, and to support greater domestic resource mobilisation. Greater financial efforts should be put in particular in girls’ primary and secondary education in Sahel countries.

- **Promote the central role of education in achieving the SDG 5**, by mainstreaming education as a key component of any gender equality strategy.

2.3 — Fight sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms, through prevention, protection, support, assistance and justice

The W7 urges G7 leaders to take action to:

- **Invest on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms, including harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM):**

- Implement awareness raising activities, as well as transformative capacity-building and training at different levels, to ensure that all players can be positive agents of change: within schools, for students as well as educational staff; within the public sector; within communities and families; and within the development and humanitarian assistance sectors.
- Work specifically with men and boys on positive masculinities and on the deconstruction of harming stereotypes from the youngest age.
- Implement measures that specifically address the root causes of gender-based violence.
- Develop specific budgeted actions to address harmful practices, including child and forced marriage, as well as female genital mutilation (FGM).

- **Adopt a national action plan, with dedicated funding, to fight against gender-based violence and protect girls and women from violence in G7 countries, through:**

- Securing funding and technical assistance for organisations and associations that fight against sexual and gender-based violence operating at local, national and international level, within the G7 countries and beyond.
- Placing survivors at the core of all mechanisms and avoiding secondary victimisation.
- Fighting against femicide, in terms of prevention as well as bringing perpetrators to justice.
- Increasing significantly, in all G7 countries, the number of dedicated shelters for women (with or without children) and girls survivors of violence, to ensure their safety as well as to provide general support for them to get out of the situation of violence and for their recovery.
- Creating and funding support services (drop-in centres, hotlines, quality mental health services) to listen to, and help women survivors of violence to get out of their situation of violence, towards their recovery and their economic autonomy and independence. This includes training and employment placements in order to help them rebuild their lives.
- Training police officers, judicial personnel and medical personnel to provide adapted and gender-sensitive care to survivors.

- Beyond court sentences, accompanying perpetrators of violence to prevent recidivism.
- Respecting international conventions, such as the Istanbul Convention², and establishing accountability mechanisms, driven by the collection and public dissemination of disaggregated data.

- **Work with girls and women**, especially those that are exposed to multiple discrimination, which exacerbates all forms of gender-based violence, **in the design and implementation of policies and programmes.**

- **Actively fight against the continuum of sexual and gender-based violence in a crisis context** by dedicating specific funding to the fight against sexual and gender-based violence and its prevention. G7 countries must also carry out programmes **that prevent all forms of gender-based violence** in strong partnership with local and national authorities, community and religious leaders, families, and civil society organisations and associations. Violence prevention also requires awareness-raising and training of all actors on the ground, the empowerment of women and girls, as well as addressing structural inequalities.

- **Fight against impunity and guarantee everyone's access to their rights and to justice**, particularly by cooperating with other countries to reinforce national justice systems and to facilitate free access to these mechanisms for all survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, whatever their situation of vulnerability.

2. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

3 — Promote women’s economic empowerment, financial inclusion and access to decent work for everyone

Building on the Charlevoix Commitment on equality and economic growth, on the Taormina Roadmap and the 25X25 commitments and the 2017 UN High-Level Panel conclusions on Women’s Economic Empowerment, G7 Governments should adopt an action plan on women’s economic empowerment for the coming years.

At home and abroad, the package of policies and programmes should prioritise measures to:

- **Invest in appropriate, accessible, high quality social infrastructure and social protection** and promote men’s equal engagement in care work so that unpaid care work is shared more equitably between families and the public sector. This includes investments in family leave for sick relatives, elder or disability care, paid and non transferable parental leave for both parents, universal child care and human and social services. Specific measures should be taken to support single mothers. Particular attention must be paid to the needs of the most marginalised groups, including women of colour, women with disabilities, LGBTI+ people, migrant and refugee women.
- **Invest in gender-responsive sustainable energy and water and sanitation infrastructure**, to reduce the unpaid care work burden of women and girls, especially for those living in poverty. Such efforts can be facilitated through an improved integration and increased participation of women into infrastructure planning, management and policy design. It is necessary to take into account the impacts of environmental degradation on the situation of women, and to strengthen the preservation of ecosystems, as well as the fight against climate change and pollution. In this regard, women-led entrepreneurial projects meant to tackle climate change should be encouraged.
- **Design financial services for the 1 billion estimated unbanked women.** G7 States must closely work with local authorities and civil society organisations, to ensure that the specific needs of women who currently do not have access to formal financial services are taken into account and to remove discriminatory policies in financial institutions.
- **Ensure women’s equal rights to economic resources and access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property and natural resources.** By doing so, G7 countries will not only improve women’s financial security, but will also build their resilience to climate shocks. They must address legal, regulatory, and social barriers that prevent women from equally participating in the economy and remove restrictions based on gender and discriminatory laws on inheritance and land ownership.

- **Adopt measures to give access and maintain decent, safe and well-paying work for women**, including equal pay for work of equal value, in the formal and informal sectors. In this framework, G7 States must take further rigorous action to close gender income gaps in public and private sectors such as the ones in wages and pensions. It is also crucial to take measures to support women’s transition from the informal sector to the formal sector. We also call on G7 leaders to accelerate the pace of implementation of the G7 commitment to reduce the gender gap in labour force participation by 25 percent by 2025 by developing and funding National Plans and reporting the progress on an annual basis.

- **Promote women’s economic empowerment through entrepreneurship** by training on income-generating activity and company creation, by supporting the development of projects through funding and by promoting support mechanisms.

- **Tackle gender norms and stereotypes**, which have a direct impact on women’s participation in the labour market:

- **Adopt measures against the under-representation of women and men in specific sectors** (horizontal segregation), including women’s participation in STEM, in digital computing technologies and in ICT.

- **Take action against the under-representation of women in decision-making positions** (vertical segregation), for example through the introduction of quotas in Management Boards.

- **Analyse the future of work from a gender perspective and design policies to ensure an equitable impact.** Major trends such as the gig economy, automation and machine learning should be addressed in terms of their gender-specific impact, focusing on the social protection and labour rights of women workers.

- **Combat sexual harassment and gender-based violence in the world of work.** G7 States must support the adoption of the ILO international convention to end violence and harassment in the world of work, working with other governments, with representatives from trade unions and women’s rights organisations, and ensure that the scope of the Convention takes into account the needs of all women.

- **Ratify and implement all international conventions related to women, labour and decent work for formal and informal workers, as well as human trafficking, forced labour and child labour**, which provide a comprehensive set of measures achieving gender equality and women’s and girls’ rights.

4 — Adopt accountability frameworks for all G7 engagements concerning gender equality

In gender equality and all issue areas, accountability to G7 commitments is the secret to success.

As such, the Women 7 recommends the following actions to ensure transparency, accountability and impact:

- **Ensure transparency and regular evaluation of gender equality policies**, to be conducted at least every three years by public and independent evaluation bodies specialised in gender equality.
- **G7 commitments must honour the principle of “nothing about us without us”** by actively and meaningfully engaging civil society stakeholders at national level and abroad, with a particular attention to local and grassroots women’s and girls’ rights organisations and movements.
- **Collecting and using data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, race, ethnicity, socio-economic status, and other characteristics, in the monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting of G7 commitments.** It is crucial to go beyond the data collection and conduct gender analyses on the barriers faced by women and girls to access their rights.
- **Adopting accountability frameworks for all G7 commitments on gender equality, at home and abroad**, in order to measure, adjust and assess public policies and their effects on women and girls. Furthermore, G7 member States should report progress on and hold themselves accountable to their commitments to women’s and girls’ rights and gender equality as articulated in international processes (e.g. CEDAW, Beijing Platform for Action, Belem do Para Convention, Istanbul Convention, Commission on the Status of Women, ICPD Action Plan, etc). These frameworks must:
 - Take into consideration clear funding allocation and plans of action that include timelines for implementation and indicators for success. Indicators for success should also be outcome-oriented, to track the progress made by policies and investments dedicated to promoting gender equality.
 - Publish a timely, transparent and independent monitoring and evaluation report on progress made towards the political and financial commitments of the previous G7, including the 2018 G7 Charlevoix and Whistler Declarations.
 - Be developed and implemented through the full involvement of independent parties, such as feminist civil society organisations, including youth-led organisations. Be complementary to and consistent with existing UN accountability mechanisms.

Conclusion

As a global and inclusive feminist movement, the W7 offers the above recommendations in a spirit of sisterhood. We are united in our commitment to human rights, equality and justice. We know that there is a long way ahead towards systemic changes and we are not going to settle for anything less than ambitious and concrete commitments. A large coalition of stakeholders will be needed to knock down existing barriers at all levels and to ensure this G7 is an important step towards gender equality, and not a missed opportunity. The G7 alone cannot change the world, but a truly feminist G7 can be a crucial turning point. We urge G7 leaders to use this forum to advance a more equitable, inclusive and global agenda, building bridges toward more feminist futures.



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Le temps passe, les inégalités persistent**

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